THE FIRST VOTE TAKEN.

New York's Delegation Still a Unit at Chicago.

TNAVAILING PROTESTS.

The Convention Refuses by 463 Votes to 332 to Disturb the Unit Rule.

clare that the Minority from New York Thurman at Night-Ohlo Comes Out of her

CHICAGO, July 8 .- Driven to bay by the action of the New York delegation yesterday afternoon, the anti-Cleveland men girded them-selves for a fight over the unit rule. Delegates from twenty-seven States visited Mr. Kelly's headquarters late at night by invitation. He received assurances of support in such a fight from all quarters. An efforts to effect a union on some prominent wheelhorse against Cleveland failed. The line between the Mo-Donald and the Randall men was too strongly drawn. Bayard was more acceptable to the West, but Penusylvania indicated preferences for Cleveland if the Randall column should break. This is said to have been the effect of Bill Scott's missionary work. Without Penn-sylvania no combination could be made with a

prospect of success.

In this dilemma the only thing to do seemed to be to attack the unit rule and trust to circumstances if the attack was successful. Gen. Butier. Gov. Hendricks, Senator Voorhees, Gen. John M. Palmer, William R. Morrison, and other prominent statesmen held inter-Palmer House was so great that it was difficult

before the entrances to the hotel were clear. Before 8 o'clock this morning it was almost impossible to get into the Palmer House, and, once there, to growd into the rooms of the difhuman beings in a political centre was never liter from the hotel, and the great tide of The street in front of the hall was crowded. A flying banners and bands of music, nearly blocking the avenue. A score of flags were floating on the breeze above the building. The American, German, and English colors were many Hall sent a delegation to the Chairman of the National Committee in search of tickets for its friends. The delegation said that 700 Tammany men had come to the city, and that they desired tickets of admission to the Conrention. Mr. Barnum at first refused to give them. The indignation at this answer was so great that he afterward reconsidered his determination and allowed them two hundred tick-ets. Irving Hall and the County Democracy

The drapery of the Exposition Hall was similar to the drapery used by the Republican Na-tional Convention. The same coats of arms of the different States were festooned to the balustrade of the galleries, with the same background of stars and stripes. Large American leries, and two Irish flags flanked the platform. The platform was erected on the west side of The platform was creeted on the west side of the hall, the wings being reserved for the use of spectators. The delegates were corralled in a space on the main floor of the hall, fronting the platform. An immense arch of American flags straddled the platform. It contained a portrait of Washington, flanked by pictures of Jackson and Jefferson, enwreathed in evergreens. The desk was buried in bunting and medallioned with a great gilt eagle. A basket of flowers and a swinging silver pitcher stood upon the desk. Small guidons marked the sents of the State delegations. They resembled a scattering forest of Mexican lances.

CLEVELAND MEN IN THE FRONT SEATS.

seats of the State delegations. They resembled a scattoring forest of Mexican lances.

CLEVELAND MEN IN THE FRONT SEATS. Either by accident or by design the bulk of the Cleveland delegations had front seats. New York had the left of the platform, with Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Kansas, Minnesota, and other Western States in front. The New England delegations were grouped behind New York. All the Scuthern delegations were seated to the left of the stage. Pennsylvania and New Jersey being believen them.

The spacious building filled slowly. The Little Giant of Connecticut was the first of the five tidal-wave Governors to arrive. He had a back seat. Gov. Gilck of Kansas and Gov. Grant of Colorado followed close at his heels. Gov. Butler remained in his hotel, sending an alternate in his place. Gov. Begole of Michigan occupied a seat among the spectators.

Col. Michaof C. Murphy was the first New York delegate in his seat. The others drifted in by twos and threes, whitney, Manning. Cooper, and Hewitt entering in a bunch. Then came Hubert O. Thompson, Thunderbolt Norton, James Oliver, and other delegates. Mr. Kelly was an early bird. He wore a soft white hat and the usual slik watch guard across his shirt front. William Purcell was at his side. Bluff John M. Palmer and William R. Morrison were eddied to their scats in the Illinois delegation, however, was Jesse W. Phillips, whose hair is longer and blacker than the hair of John A. Logan. He wore a full dress suit and a white sombrero. The Indiana delegation came in without Hendricks and without the Tail Sycamore of the Wabash. Both are delegates at large from that State, and both are delegation. The California delegation marched in behind a banner glittering with gold and sliver, the has a courtly presence and the face of allon. The California delegation marched in behind a banner glittering with gold and sliver, the handsome face of the son of John C. Breckings being its conspicuous feature. The Georgia brigade was led by Gen. A. B. Lawton: Henry Watterson was in t CLEVELAND MEN IN THE PRONT SEATS. BALUTING ALLEN G. THURMAN.

When Alien G. Thurman, the noblest Roman of them all, appeared at the head of the Ohio column, threading his way through its claims a sponianeous cheer ran over the hall. Haif the delegates were on their feet. Thurman wore a gray suit, and earried a white tile and a cane in his right hand. An enthusiastic California delegate sprang to his feet and shouted: a cane in his right hand. An enthusiastic California delegate aprang to his feet and shouted:

"The California delegation, after travelling 9.500 miles, catches its first glympses of Paradise in the person of Alien G. Thurman."

Another round of cheers swept over the hall, and the old Roman quietly dropped into his seat. William A. Wellace. Congressman George A. Post, Malcoim Hay, A. J. Dill, and Benjamin F. Meyers were the salt of the Pennsylvania delegation. Wade Hampton headed the eighteen delegates from South Carolina. J. C. Cawood, W. A. Quaries, and a blood relative of the late President Polk were among the Tannesseeans. Texas was honored by the leadarship of ex-Gov. Hubbard. John S. Barbour, touchy Page McCarthy, and others upheld the standard of the Old Dominion. W. F. Vilas, James R. Doolittle were the iswels of the Eadset State.

While the hall was filling the band played. california delegate aprang to his feet and shouted:

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While the hall was filling, the band played Tramp. Tramp.

CHAIRMAN HUBBARD'S SPERCH.

by Star route contractors and the loving friends of a venal Administration. They bought the Freidency. Fellow Democrats, we want reform, God knows, not only in the personnel, but also in the measures of the University of the personnel, but also in the measures of the University of the Start of the Government, in its postal affairs, in all the departments of the Government, in its Department of Justice, in its postal affairs, its interior Department, everywhere, follow its serious and the sea that every cent that belongs to the Government of the sea that every cent that belongs to the Government and the sea that every cent that belongs to the Government and the theorems of the Government of the Government is that it is a sea that every cent that belongs to the Government and the theorems of the Government is that the Government when the Government is that the Government is the Government is that the Government is the Government in the Government is the Government in the Government is the Government in the Government is the Government prosecutions. We want a reform that shall mean what it says and that we shall mean is the Government prosecutions. We want a reform that shall mean what it says and that we shall be governed in the Government is continued in the Government in the Government prosecutions to the golden coast demand that the Government is cold and the Government in the Government is cold and the Government is principles of the Government is principles

GRADY OFFINE FIRE ON THE UNIT RULE.

Then ex-Senator Thomas F. Grady of New York mounted his chair, Jance in hand. He was greated with cheers. The fight on the unit rule was on. He moved an additional modification to Mr. Smalley's resolution that when a member challenged the vote of his State the Secretary should call the roll, and the expressed preference of each member of the delegation should be recorded as his vote.

Delegates pooped up like sprigs of asparagus. Mr. Fellows of New York has the floor," Gov. Hubbard shouted.

COL FELLOWS DELIVERS A BROADSIDE.

COL, John R. Fellows elimbed to his chair. It was the second successful fight that he had made in a National Convention against Tammany Hall. He said that the New York delegates derived their power from the State Convention, and that the State Convention had directed them to vote as a unit, in accordance with the expressed will of the majority of the delegation. He challenged the right of the National Convention to overrule the State Convention.

Here he passed his pocket handkerchief to

MR. GRADY ATTACKS THE MACHINE.

EX-SENATOR DOOLITTLE FOR STATE RIGHTS,

of this Convention. That questionis this: Has a State a right to speak for itself in this Convention or not? I've and applianted. In the election of a Fresident upack as an analysis of the election of a Fresident upack as a smit, in the election of a Fresident upack as a smit, in the election of a Fresident of the election of a Fresident than as a unit, in planues. What is this great convention? We do not elect a Fresident of the United States. How shall we man him? Ought we not to name him under the authority of the separate States just as we elect him after he has been nominated? [Alphause.] I agree that if any State shall by its own will and law provide that the electors of a Fresident and Vice-Fresident shall be chosen by separate district, the State can do so. The State, by law, can have them all chosen upon one general ticks, by law, can have them all chosen upon one general ticks electors for Fresident and Vice-Fresident Gast the vote of the whole State, not half a State. [Applause.] Therefore, if, as the great Democratic party of this country is the only party which defends the Constitution, and defends the rights of the States so far as they are not delegated away by the Constitution—as this great Democratic party is the party to defend the Constitution, and to defend the rights of the State as well as the rights of the Union, let us be very cautious before we assume in a Democratic Convention that the state itself has not the power to direct its delegated, and that the State have hardly any rights left which the Federal Government is hound to respect they can adopt in their Convention this idea that the State soon as the party and the Federal Government has every power which is not expressly denied, and that the State have hardly any rights left which the Federal Government is hound to respect they can adopt in their Convention this idea that the State they convention has the State.

HE MOVED TO RELEGATE.

HE MOVED TO RELEGATE. A gentleman with a blood red badge, who said he was Mr. Powers of Michigan, next got the floor.

"Mr. President," said he, "I move to relegate the resolutions to the Committee on Rules and Credentials." The Chair reminded him that there was no such committee,

"Well," said Mr. Powers. I move, then, to relegate them to the Committee on Rules and Credentials, when appointed." Gov. Hubbard reminded him that the Committee on Rules and the Committee on Rules and the Committee on Credentials were two distinct committees.

"Well, sir." said Mr. Powers, returning to the breach with a face as red as his badge. "I move, sir, to relegate."

Here he was interrupted by Myers of Obio, who shouted "Refer, refer, not relegate."

Mr. Powers was not abashed. "To relegate the resolutions to the Committee on Rules," he said. Again the Chairman reminded him that there was no such committee.

"Well, to relegate it to such committee when appointed" he shouted.

The Chair put the question to the Convention and it was lost. The Cleveland men evidently preferred to test their strength then and there.

W. B. COCKRAN, ESQ., FOR FREEDOM. A gentleman with a blood red badge, who said he was Mr. Powers of Michigan, next got

preferred to test their strength then and there.

W. B. COCKRAN, ESQ., FOR FREEDOM.

W. Bourke Cockran then got the floor. He made an electric speech, denouncing machine politics, and appealing for free speech and a free bailot. The Convention would record a deliberate lie in recording the seventy-two yotes of New York for Cleveland, in his speech he referred to Gov. Cleveland as a man who in two years had reduced the 200,000 Democratic majority to 17,000 Democratic minority.

In the exuberance of his good nature Mr. Cockran casually admitted that the reason the Governor's opponents did not oppose the unit rule at the State Convention was because they thought they had the majority of the delegation to Chicago. This admission excited laughter, and surprised the Tammany delegates. This was Mr. Cockran's speech:

Sitting here in the place of Joseph J. O'Donohas, to

to Chicago. This admission excited laughter, and surprised the Tammany delegates. This was Mr. Cockran's speech:

Sitting here in the place of Joseph J. O'Donohue, to whom I am an alternate, I desire to say Mr. Chairman, but a few words to this Convention. I do not suffer, sir, under the disadvantage of having been present at the meetings of the New York delegation, where much has been said that may have awakened the passions and the sensibilities of the delegates as to the various candidates whom they support, and the fewwords that lestire to say here upon the floor I hope will be accepted by the intelligence of the Convention, for they are not intended to stir up its passions. What, sir, are the tawdry sophisms which the gentleman from New York, my colleague, has advanced here for the consideration of this Convention? He talks about the majestry of the Sisting of the queenly figure which the allowed the distinct of the passions which the state of the sistence of the support of the sistence of the substrate of the sistence of the substrate of the substrat

down with gag rule."

CARTER HARRISON TALKS TO THE POINT.

The next speaker was a fine-looking, baldheaded gentleman, with white teeth and close-cropped gray beard. He was Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, and the Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois. He spoke with an accent that reminded those who heard him of "Col. Kyahtar of Kyahtarville. South Kyahlina, sah." His speech was to the point. He said that the State Convention of New York may have instructed the New York delegation to vote as a unit, but the National Convention had nothing to do with the instructions. If any of the New York delegates violated them, that violation concerned their constituents and not the National Convention. This Convention had nothing to do with it. Every man who challenged the vote of the Chairman of his delegation must be heard, and his vote must be recorded. Mr. Harrison closed with a strong appeal for harmony, pronouncing the word "hominy."

SENATOR JOODS COMES TO THE SURFACE.

Then Sonator John C. Jacobs came to the surface. He had been running under water with the Cleveland hook in his law for several-days. He now broke water like a played-out fish. Gov. Cleveland had just appointed his old chum a Port Warden of New York. Jacobs flopped like a true blowfish. With a magnificent appearance of virtue he jumped into the Cleveland not, saying that his conscience would not allow him to violate the instructions of the State Convention. The Convention had directed him to stand by the unit rule. Turning to Grady, he said:

"Here sits a delegate to the State Convention who never raised his voice against the unit rule there."

Grady asked him whether there was a word said about the unit rule in Saratowa.

"Not a word "Lacobs realised in the convention of the convention of the said about the unit rule in Saratowa."

who hever, masod his voice scalinst the unit rule there."

Grady asked him whether there was a word said about the unit rule in Saratova.

"Not a word." Jacobs replied, "because we all agreed to it in advance."

This reference to the working of the Cleveland machine created great laughter. Mr. Jacobs unwittingly drew a more complete diagram of the machine by intimating that the New York opponents of the unit rule here would not have got their representation in the State Convention unless they had agreed not to oppose the passage of that rule in that Convention.

would not have got their representation in the State Convention unless they had agreed not to oppose the passage of that rule in that Convention.

JOHN KELLY SPEARS FOR NEW YORK COUNTY.

The wily Brooklyn Senator had hardly resumed his seat before John Keily stepped into the aisle, broad-shouldered, square-jawed, and determined. A dozen stenographers grouped themselves around him. He spoke calmiy and dispassionately. He had hardly begun before an outside band partily drowned, his volce, Mayor Harrison courteously sent a police officer to stop the musle. Mr. Keily said:

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to see that a liberal view is taken of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York. [Cries of "Louder, louder, platform," and a few hisses.] The principle (more cries of "Platform" l—the principle involved in this amendment goes to the very foundation of the Democratic off. "Platform "l—the principle involved in this amendment goes to the very foundation of the Democratic party—the right to distranchies the minority of the delegation to the Democratic Convention from the State of New York. There are sixty-two counties in the siate of New York and there are but ten of them Democratic, and by the argument of the Senator from the State of New York the great Democratic Convention of New York in the seat of the Convention. That is the principle which is here annow presented to the Convention. The State of New York in the greatest of the Convention of New York having also pointed out to them the danger of what they were going to do, we had no other resource, no other opportunity but to appeal to a Democratic Convention to admit us upon equal terms with those who are opposed to us in the county of New York. Having accomplished that, and having also pointed out to them the danger of what they were going to do, we had no other resource, no other opportunity but to appeal to a Democratic Convention of 1864. It will not trouble the Convention with a history of the dalegates representing a condition of the delegates here

deserves from a Democratic Convention. [Asplause and cries of "Question."

A DIALOGUE WITH COL. FELLOWS.

Again Col. John R. Fellows mounted his dump chair with a folded newspaper in his hand. He said that the question was not a question of individual rights, but whether New York had a right to say how the will of her majority should be expressed in the Convention. You cannot deav her," he said. The right of prescribing the form in which her will shall be expressed. Referring to the claim that the Congress districts had selected the desertes, he said that Mr. Relly and himself ware delegates from the same Congress district. He would like to know how it was that the district had sent two men here representing different views.

"Will the gentleman tell me," said he, "how he and I obtained our credentials from the same Congress district?"

Mr. Kelly arose and replied. He explained the terms of the compromise by which delegates representing two wings of the New York city Democracy had been put on the same Congress district delegation. They had shaken hands over the bloody chasm at the Cincinnati Convention of 1880, and had both been put on the same ticket to coment the friendship here.

"The trouble is," said Mr. Kelly, 'that after giving me credentials to this Convention they now propose to ignore me and to cast my vote themselves."

Here a somnolent man in the New Moxico delegation fell against the Territorial standard and knocked it down. It fell against the Mormon guidon was righted Mr. Fellows concluded his speech. He said that if the Convention feet for overties the form in which New York desired that her vote

Jonathan, and I feel honored by the distinction."

He next referred, sarcastically, to a Tammany denunciation of machine politics.

Both of us." said he, amid great laughter.

of course represent the spontaneous culcropping of the popular will. No arbitrary power ever controlled us. We have never submitted to the dictation of any boss."

Cheers and laughter greeted the sarcasm. The Colonel concluded by saying that the State Convention had expressed its will as to the form of casting the vote of its delegation. Will you, dare you, strip her of it?"

"He sat down, Gen, Bragg of Wisconsin followed—thin, blue eyed, spectacled, and scraggy bearded. Col. Fellows took the General's seat while he was speaking, with the apparently thention of coaching him. He needed no coaching, its simply repeated Mr. Dooilitie's argument on State rights.

Col. E. A. Burke of New Orleans traversed the ground gone over by Bragg of Wisconsin, and retouched the States' rights argument. He moved to table the amendments.

IN A PABLIAMENTARY TANGLE.

Dormant parliamentarians in every part of the hall began to wake up, and points of order and questions of information rained on Chairman Hubbard's head. He was a little shaky on his parliamentary legs, and things were getting mixed. It was not clear to the delegates whether the motion to table would carry with it all the proposed rules, or only the amendments. Forty different delegates were clamoring for recognition at the same time.

The venerable old Boman of Ohio stood erect, waiting for the din to cease, "Thurman!"
"Thurman!" was shouted by hundreds of voices, but Chairman Hubbard did not recognize him, Grady was the most vociferous and persistentin calling for recognition. He finally got it by piping out a point of order.

"I offered the amendment under discussion," he said, "and have the right to close the debate."

He was promptly extinguished. The parlia-

he simply wanted to make sure that he understood the question.

THE FIEST BOLL CALL OF STATES BEGUN.

A viva voce vote was tried. There was apparently an equal volume of yeas and nays. "Roll call!" was the loud demand from twenty States. The Chairman said: "The Secretary will call the toil of States, and the Chairman of each delegation will announce its vote."

The opponents of the unit rule made no attempt to have the roil of delegates called in each State. The result was that they were snagged when New York was reached. The Convention buzzed like swarming bees. The Manning hive was inordinately active. Its workers turned up everywhere, telling the other bees where the honey was thickest. The leaders of delegations passed along their lines. "Aiabama!" shouled the Secretary. "Fifteen yeas and five nays!" answered her Chairman. The Bayard men cheered the announcement lustily. It indicated that the Delaware man held three-fourths of the delegation. "Arkansas," called the Clerk. She showed her Cleveland colors by casting her solid 14 votes against Grady's amendment. California wanted to give Thurman a chance, and plumped in 16 votes against the unit rule. Colorado threw 10 february in the timber for a time and divide their votes of the same side and 2 showed Cleveland leanings. Two of Connecticut's 12 votes went against the unit rule, but the Cleveland men held the other 10. Little Delaware of course, want in for a smash-up in the Interest of Bayard. Georgia, illinois. Nebraska, and Michigan wanted to stay in the timber for a time and divide their votes equally. The ever-divided (Dincans gave 21 votes for and 25 against the unit rule. Indiana stood nobly by Old Sacdiebags, and her 30 votes were cast in favor of breaking into New York's solid column. Twenty-one Massachusetts men went the same way. Seven gave Cleveland a lift. Maryland caused surprise by standing for the unit principle, and thus stabbing Bayard.

Tennsylvania gave a hint of a probable break to come by giving 39 votes to keep New York solid, and 21 t

half of the delegates were on their feet. Appar completed the circuit of the delegation several times, and slipped between the chairs like a wessel. Smith Weed stood beelde Daniel Manning, with his keen eyes taking in the delegation, John Kelly, William Purceil, Grady, and Cockran had their heads together, and Mr. Manning seemed to be in doubt how to act. When the State was reached on the roll call he finally indicated by a nod to the Secretary that he was not ready, and New York was passed until the other States were called.

The attempt to break the unit rule had been beaten without New York, but all eyes turned toward that State.

CASTING NEW YORK'S VOTE SOLID.

Chairman Manning was ready this time. The anti-Cleveland men in the delegation half rose from their seats and fixed their eyes upon him.

"Seventy-two noes," said Mr. Manning in a firm volce,
"No!" "Call the roll!" "Call the

"Seventy-two noes," said Mr. Manning in a firm voice,
"No! No!" "Call the roll!" "Call the roll!" shouted half a dozen New Yorkers.
Chairman Hubbard hesitated and exchanged glances with the Secretary. Mr. Manning had anticipated a row, and waited for a lull in the tumuit. Then he said:
"The individual preferences of the delegation are: 48 nays and 15 yeas."
Mr. Cockran had made his way into the aisle and was standing by Mr. Manning's side,
"I challenge the count, and ask for a call of the roll, "he said.

There was more confusion. Chairman Hubbard again asked Mr. Manning to announce the voice.

vote.

"New York, under the instruction of the Saratoga Convention to vote as a unit in the National Convention, casts 72 votes in the negative," Mr. Manning replied.

COCKEAN DEMANDS TO BE RECORDED ATE.

negative." Mr. Manning replied.

COCKEAN DEMANDS TO BE RECORDED AYE.

Grady and Cockran again raised their voices in protest. An excited Californian jumped on a chair, whirled his arms like a windmill above his head, and made a speech that nobody heard.

Chairman Hubbard directed the Secretary to record the vote as announced by Mr. Manning.

"The Secretary has no other means of ascertaining the vote of a delegation." he said. "I han by taking the announcement of the Chairman of the delegation. Whether this vote shall be so recorded rests with the Convention to say."

Mr. Cockran then said: "I demand that my vote be recorded in the affirmative."

Chairman Hubbard said: "The request will be recorded as a protest."

Mr. Cockran walked down the aisle well to the front, waving his hand.

"I desire to know." he shouted, "how my vote is recorded."

Chairman Hubbard did not heed him, and to the Secretary, said: "Announce the result."

832 To 463.

The anti-Cleveland delegates were still raising their voices in protest, but New York's 72 votes were entered in favor of the unit rule. The votes of John Kelly and Thomas F. Grady had been cast against their own resolution in spite of their objection. The vote stood 352 for breaking the unit rule, and 463 against it. The anti-Cleveland men had lost the first point in the battle.

The following is the vote in detail:



rom some Carolina, a from Texas.

ADJOURNED TO THIS MORRING.

The delegates and spectators began to leave the hall as acon as the contest was even. The Convention remained in session half an hour longer, to complete the temporary organization. At a o'clock the Convention adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

The situation after recess was aptly described by Major John Tubbs, the veteran turf-

HOW IT LOOKED AT MIDNIGHT.

CHICAGO, July 8-Midnight.-The efforts of the field to beat Cleveland have been redoubled to-night. The Ohio people have ceased from

but two have agreed to support Thurman. A telegram has been sent to Gov. Hoadly asking him to advise the delegation to go as a unit for Thurman. Thurman's friends are working vorite ticket is Thurman and Slocum. The Butler boom has gone to pieces. Bay-ard's friends in the Massachusetts delegation say they will give the Delaware man 20 of the 28 votes. Roger A. Pryor, who has been work-ing for Butler, is laboring arduously with the Southern delegations for Bayard. The Bay-ard menciaim that Pennsylvania has virtually

the Southern delegations for Bayard. The Bayard men claim that Pennsylvania has virtually dropped Bandall, and that Wallace will take a majority of her delegation to Bayard. William L. Scott will carry the rest to Cleveland. He has been following close on the heels of the Bayard men among the Southern delegates. He made a speech to the Mississippi men to-night, and tried to convince them that they were making a mistake in giving their solid vote to Bayard. He said that ne gave \$100,000 toward the election of Hanoock, and would contribute largely to elect Cleveland. He further said that a great deal more money could be raised for Cleveland in the East than for any other candidate.

The Bayard leaders have been visiting the Indiana men to see if they could not make the ticket Bayard and McDonald, but the general feeling that Cleveland might yet be beaten by McDonald seemed to prevail in the Indiana camp, and the Hooslers began to talk strongly of McDonald for first place. One of their leaders esaid that, as between Bayard and Cleveland, a majority of the delegation would probably go to Cleveland. The Ohio men say that Bayard would get more votes in that State than Cleveland, in a test between the two men, but they intend to keep Thurman as a third man in the race until they see he cannot win.

John Kelly retired at 9 o'clock, tired out with the secting day's work, and consequently has taken no part in to-night's conferences, but his friends say he will do all he can for Bayard. The Tammany men say that the fight to break the unit rule may be renewed in some shape to-morrow, and that they have not abandoned their efforts to take a part that Gen. Butler has declared he will take the stump against Cleveland if he is nominated.

A THE IN THE PLATFORM COMMITTEE

CHICAGO, July 8.—The Committee on Reso lutions is in session to-night in a private room made by members of the committee that the session would not end before dawn. Earnest and probably heated discussions on the tariff plank were looked for. The friends ing for some days to capture the committee, and claim to have done so. But this is disputed by those who are opposed to the introduction into the platform of any such doctrine. Col. Morrison desires to be Chairman of the committee, and has devoted from New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island went the same way. Mississippi was the only solid Southern State against the rule.

The amendment enamen without new york. There was trouble in the New York camp; half of the delegates were on their feet. Appar completed the circuit of the delegation several charman of the committee. The low tariff jeld, was 45 years old, and a travelling agent.

most of his time since he has been here to securing a committee that would favor his tariff views. Mr. Hewith also wishes to be Chairman of the committee. The low tariff men declare that 22 out of the 33 members of the committee favor tariff revision on the purely revenue basis, while it is contended by those who do not favor any scitation at this time of the tariff question that they control.

It is probable that neither is certain of a majority. The low tariff men seem to be yielding a little to pressure. They say that they desire not to go to extremes, but will be willing to make the attempt so to frame the plank as to make it acceptable to the other wing.

The difficulty seems to be in so phrasing the plank as not to make it mean precisely what the low tariff men mean. Mr. Hewitt thinks the draft that he drew up in Washington will be satisfactory, but it is not. The New England, New Jersey, and West Virginia members of the committee are very much opposed to Mr. Hewitt's plank. Many attempts have been made by the low tariff men to write the plank so that it will be adopted unanimously, but without success. Those who opposed the low tariff agitation suggest the Ohio plank, or something like it—a suggestion which the other side will not accept.

It is possible that an agreement may be reached, but there are grave doubts about it, if not, then two reports will be presented to the Convention and music will follow.

The industrious spider who wore tariff revenue thread into the platform of 1876 has completed his inabrequin, and it is now before the committee. The spider has now abandoned the cocklot of the Grand Pacific Hotel and has established his headquarters at the Palmer House, where flies are more numerous. At the meeting of the committee to-night Malcolm Hay of Pittsburgh was made tomporary Chairman. Mr. Horrison was nominated for permanent Chairman by one side and George L. Converse of Ohio by the other. A ballot resulted in 18 votes for Morrison against in the same way. It being apparent that there was a

Prohibitioniste in Convention.

ALBANT, July 8.—The Prohibition State Con-vention to-day elected 75 delegates to the National Convention at Pittsburgh. The platform adopted sets forth that the traffic in alcohol beverages is the principal cause of erime, pauporism, insanity, and enormous taxation, and that the best interests of the family and the State demand its absolute suppression: that the time for independent political action has come, and that the Prohibition party will not cease its efforts until a constitutional amendment carrying out its views has been adopted. The pistform also declares that women should have the right of suffrage.

A full electorsi ticket was nominated with Walter J. Farrington and the Rev. Dwight Williams as cleators at large. Walter J. Farrington and Virgil Willard of Allegany were nominated for Judges of the Court of Appeals. forth that the traffic in alcohol beverages is the principa

KINGSTON, July 8.-Blaine and Logan ward AROSTON, July 6.—Diamic and Logan ward clubs were organized in three wards of the city to-night. Many supporters of Gen. George H. Sharps, who was so badly defeated in the recent contest for delegate to the Republican National Convention, refused to take any part in the organization. A large number of Republicans throughout the county are non-committal until they hear from the Democratic National Convention. Old soldiers and colored voters are anxious for Butler's nomination. Other dissatisfied Republicans favor Cleveland.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD. ENGLISH FIEWS ON TENEMENT-HOUSE MISSRIES IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Cornwall Floor from Ireland to Bide his Biograce-Minister Lowell's Hard Tassle with the Gent-Late European Goosly. London, July 8.—Last Saturday some of the papers published the testimony of an unnamed American witness before the Commission for Housing the Poor of London. The witness was vaguely described as a sanitary official of the city of New York, and it was said that he had given alarming accounts of the squalor and misery in the tenement house district in New York. The newspapers have since used this reported testimony as a text from which to sermonize upon the miseries of the poor in the chief city of America,

Your correspondent to-day called on Mr. Jesse Collings, member of Parliament for Ipswich, one of the leaders in the Commission for Housing the Poor. Mr. Collings said: "The witness was Mr. Henry C. Meyer, and he is connected with the Sanitary Engineer, a paper published in New York. His testimony has been unfairly reported in some of the papers. It is LONDON, July 8.-Last Saturday some of

unfairly reported in some of the papers. It is true that he reported a certain amount of squalor as existing among the poor in certain growded portions of New York, but he also gave

true that he reported a certain amount of squalor as existing among the poor in certain crowded portions of New York, but he also gave valuable evidence as to the efforts of the American authorities to ameliorate the condition of the poor."

A remarkable exhibition of the inefficiency of some of the British regular troops was made to-day at a sham fight near the camp at Aldershot. Hundreds of the soldiers displayed an utter lack of stamina, and fell out of the ranks during the evolutions. Many were sunstruck and others were incapacitated by sore feet, summer complaint, and other aliments. The ambulances were keet constantly occupied in carrying the sufferers to the rear, and the hospital is now crowded with invalids.

Mr. Cornwall, the Secretary of the Dublin Post Office, who was practically adjudged guility of nameless offences by yesterday's verdict against him in the United Ireland libel suit, has been suspended from his office. To-day he sailed from Dublin for Sectiand, saying just before his departure that he intended to spend the remainder of his life abroad. A number of persons have left Dublin in order to avoid disclosures of acts in which they participated similar to those charged against Mr. Cornwall.

Minister Lowell's improvement in health has not been maintained to-day.

Mr. Henry E. Abbey has sold the Park Theatre in Boston to Miss Lotta Crabtree.

Members of the court and aristocratic circles have kept aloof from the Galety Theatre during Mille. Barah Bernhardt's persent engagement at that house. It flow appears that a regular movement to boycot the irrepressible Parisienne has been set on foot, and that it has been instigated by the Prince of Wales. In obedience to the Queen's request, the Prince will attend no theatrical representations this season. His absence from Mille. Bernhardt's performances, however, has a decept significance than this. The Prince of Wales, Princess Alexandra, and others were disgusted by the volleys of flithy epithots interchanged in the two isamings of the play were go

HE IS LOST TO MIGHT.

Rumore that Mr. Albert was Not Drowned, but is Trying to Deceive. NIAGARA FALLS, July 8 .- An investigation of the alleged death of D. Albert of Utica in the whiripool rapids last Saturday brings to light facts which indicate that there may be a conspiracy to defraud the Travelers Insur-ance Company of Hartford of \$3,000 in life insurance. The only proof that the man went into the rapids is that his clothes were found A hotel clerk says that the night before Albert went to bathe he took a bundle with him and returned without it soon after. His pocketbook is missing, but in a memorandum book he refers to having sent his insurance policy to Exra McAlway. "The bravest soider I ever know, now broken in health like myself; will never see him and his babies any more." The authorities have a letter from McIntyre advising Albert to insure his life.

Policeman Weinborg Arrested.

Policeman Wetaberg Arrested.

Policeman Joseph Weinberg of the City Hall station was a Prisoner in Jefferson Market yesterday. He was arrested by Court Officer Curry on a warrant is sued by Justice Kilbreth. James Robinson, a subpens server, went to Weinberg's house at 322 East Fifty-third street a week ago, to serve him with a notice to stiend a civil court in an action that had been brought against him. Robinson says that Weinberg refused to take the subpens, and, when he insisted on serving it, struck him and thrust him out of the house. In court yesterday Weinberg denied that he had assaulted Robinson, and said that he had only shoved him out of his rooms, Justice Kilbreth held the policeman in \$100, and then paroled him.

Mr. Henry L. Clapp Stricken Down in Louden.

A special cable despatch to THE SUN announces that Mr. Henry L. Clapp, a conspicuous member of the Lotos and Union League Cinta, was suddenly stricken with paralysis in London yesterlay, and is in a dangerous condition at the Army and Is in a dangerous condition at the Army and Navy Hotel, Mr. Clapp went to Europe recently accompanied by Dr. Tonner, who is also a member of the Lotos Club, partly on business and partly to recruit his health. They thought of going to Switzerland before their return. Mr. Clapp is a brother-in law of Col. Franklin Fairbanks of St. Jöhnsbury, and is the head to the New York branch of the Fairbanks Scale Manufacturing Company.

The Bank of Mobile Suspends.

MOBILE, July 8 .- The Bank of Mobile, the oldest financial institution in the State, chartered in 1810, suffered a run this morning owing to rumors which had prevailed for several days relative to its solvency. Cash payment was suspended at noon, and business was limited to the certification of checks. This aftermon the directors met, and, after throwing out all doubtful paper, it was found that the bank had enough to pay all its indebtedness and would have about \$90,020 over, owing to the pressure to-day shift the prospects of a severe run to-morrow, the majority of the directors voted to assign the affairs of the bank to Winston Jones. a stockholder and director.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 8.-The International NIAGARA FALLS, July 8.—The International Park Commissioners met here this morning. Testimony was taken as to the value of Goat Island and the adjacent properties affected by the project. The Commissioners have expressed the opinion that the hed of the Niagara River and the waters flowing over it belong to this State, it being both a boundary and a navigable stream. This opinion is held to exclude the chimars specting the value of the water power. Exception was taken to this restriction. A number of witnesses valued the Goat Island property at from \$300,000 to \$400,000.

A Pistol Figures in a Lovers' Quarrel. Austin. Ill., July 8 .- This afternoon Henry AUSTIN. Ill., July 8,—Thie afternoon Henry summers and Mary Whitney, young people who have been keeping company, were found lying on the side walk with builte holes in their heads. The girl has remained unconscious ever since they were found. Summers says the girl shot him and then herself. The pistol with which the shooting was done is Summers's, and there are suspicious that he committed the deed, which is supposed to have been the result of a lovers' quarryl. Summers may recover.

Indiane and Cattle Men Fighting. Ignacio, Col., July 6 .- Cattle men just come and repo. that on 3d inst. a fight took place between the Indians and cattle men in eastern part of Ctab. Four Indians killed and two white men wounded. The Indians developed the state of the see belonging to white. A detachment of cavairy left Fort Lewin this morning to force Indians into reservation. I have just started indian police to investigate.

Larros. Agent.

J. P. Johnson Howard Decitaes.

Chairman J. J. Freeman of the sub-committee of the State Central Colored Republican Cinb has re-ceived a letter from J. P. Johnson Howard, in which the ceives a setter round. To someton hower, in which the latter says that although endorsed by a large university of the colored Republicans of the State for the office of Presidential elector at large, yet from the action of the Republican State Committee it is evident he is not the choice of white men as the rour-centative of his people. He positively declines to be a candidate for the office.

The Signal Office Prediction.

Fair weather, winds becoming variable, slight